FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, a bound boy by the name of WILLIAM CATLET. All persons are cautioned not to employ or harbour him as the penalty of the law will be rigidly enforced.

SAMUEL COX.

Randolph County, July 10, 1835 47 3w.

New, Cheap and Desirable

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

Has just received and is now opening, at his Store, (South side Person street, 3 doors from Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

all of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon and Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,

Superfine ditto ditto ditto,

Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,

Super 6-4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,

Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,

Fine Canlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Bombazillas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,

Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Sheetings and Sheetings,

A few *Ready Made SHIRTS.*

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.

FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some of which is good as any imported,)

Black Chaly, Black Crape Veils for mourning,

Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks,

A new and splendid article,

Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,

Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Collars and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, green a d white Silk Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.

An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)

Cotton Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,

Black and white English Silk ditto,

RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment

India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,

Cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,

A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambries,

Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,

HOSIERY of all kinds.

Ten pieces new style Prints,

Brown Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,

Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,

Diaper and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,

Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,

Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,

Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,

Fine printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,

Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J P Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have. She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts; it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed.

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 46 5t-eowtf.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON,** Corn fed. For sale by

W & J. FARMER

July 13, 1835. 45tf.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Thursday, June 18th, 1835

The Convention having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the Articles reported for the regulation of the Representation in the Senate and House of Commons.

Mr. McQUEEN rose and said, he should feel himself but poorly qualified at any time to requite the Convention for any degree of patience which it might think proper to bestow upon such remarks as his sense of duty impelled him from time to time, to present for its consideration; but the very eloquent and impressive Speech with which it had been just edified and entertained by the gentleman from Craven (Judge Gaston) had well nigh caused him to despair of acquiring a just portion of its indulgence on the present occasion.

But as the subject now under consideration, said Mr. McQ. is one which involves consequences which I believe to be intimately associated with the interests of those, of whose feelings and wishes I am the humble organ on this floor, I will permit no temporary disadvantage to stifle the utterance of my present convictions.

The Report of the Committee has recommended 50 as the number of members which shall compose the future Senate of the State, and 120 as the number which shall constitute the future House of Commons. The number recommended by the Committee for the Senate, which is the highest we could have adopted, agreeably to the charter under which we are now acting, appeared on the introduction of the Report to be almost universally acceptable to the Convention, and was accordingly acceded to with but little disagreement. Now it has been proposed to strike out 120, the number designated for the House of Commons, and to insert 100. It appeared to him very conclusively, that the highest number for the Senate should be followed by the highest number for the House of Commons, as a correlative term; for, if the representation in the Senate be founded on property, and that in the Commons on federal numbers, these respective bases should be clearly carried out and reflected in the organization of the respective branches of the Legislature. But if 50 should be the number fixed for the Senate as a proper index to the wealth and property of the State, and 100 should be chosen for the House of Commons, instead of 120, then, we are not presented with a clear reflection of the federal population of the State, in the House of Commons; but with a number of members reposing on some indefinite basis, the nature of which he could not clearly comprehend.

It has been observed, said Mr. McQ by an eminent citizen of this country (Mr Webster) on an occasion similar to that on which we have been summoned to act, that in all revisions of fundamental systems, the strictest reference should be made to the ancient usages and habitudes of a people, to the end that their feelings might not be suddenly diverted from the channel in which they have long been accustomed to flow, and the stability of the Government endangered by the loss of their affections. For a Government, to be durable, must be so constructed as to interest the majority of the people in its continuance and preservation. If it should not, it will sooner or later become the victim of those popular commotions, which have accelerated the march of all Republics in the road to perdition, which have lost their position in the family of nations

It should therefore be the primary aspiration of every gentleman on this floor, in revising our present Constitution, to mould it after such fashion as will conciliate the affections of the people; for, if any violence should be offered to their regard for the Constitution, either in stripping them of too large a portion of that political power which they now possess, or, in impairing the relative proportions of the respective departments of the Legislature, the fruit of our deliberations will be scattered to the four winds, and a cloud of discontent will darken the face of our political firmament, which may break in ruin upon the population of this State.

The people of this State have been long accustomed to the enjoyment of political power, distributed in certain prescribed quantities, and to a Senate and House of Commons, arranged after a certain mode. Each county in the State has heretofore had its Senator and two Commoners, and the aggregate of the Senate has hitherto been 65 members—that of the House of Commons 137—a little more than two to one; which arrangement certainly presented a Senate decidedly too large in proportion to the magnitude of the House of Commons. Well, the less we reduce the individual share of representation possessed by each county, the less we offend the local interest of each; and, the less we reduce the magnitude of each branch of the Legislature, the less we disturb their affections for a system, to which they have been long accustomed. But there is one thing very certain, that we should so far comply with the universal example of almost all free Governments on earth, as to adapt the arrangement of the respective branches of the Legislature, in the selection of numbers, to the ends for which they were designed. The Senate has been designed, not for the purpose of assigning a preponderance to the owners of property in the legislation of the country, but for the purpose of acting as a council of revision over the proceedings of the House of Commons, and of checking any sudden movement which it might make, prejudicial to the interests of property. As then, there is no necessity which requires that it should embrace a large number of members, we should reduce it to as small a compass, in comparison with the House of Commons, as our circumstances will permit; but the House of Commons, which is intended to guard the personal rights, interests and liberties of the people, should be left sufficiently comprehensive to embrace a large share of that popular feeling which is the best preservation of the spirit and substance of public liberty.

It has been said by the gentleman from Greene (Gen. Speight,) that if 120 is chosen as the number for the House of Commons, that it will give to the West a majority in that branch, which may tax the landed property of the Eastern part of the State *ad libitum;* for, that notwithstanding the East has a majority in the Senate, at present, which will constitute a check to such a course of things as long as that majority remains, yet, that the East has no assurance that she will continue to retain this majority in the Senate. There is no doubt but the East will retain that majority, unless the value of real estate in the West should be so largely enhanced by the beneficial influence of some comprehensive system of Internal Improvements, as to increase her weight in the Senate; and, if the East should lose her weight in the Senate, by any such change in our condition, I have too good an opinion of the gentleman's patriotism and good feeling, to believe for a moment, that he would cherish any repinings at the expanding picture of a neighbor's prosperity.

But there is, said Mr McQ no circumstance which can possibly increase the weight of the West in the Senate, without being met at the same time by a countervailing increase of the weight of the East in the same body; for, if the resources of the West should be developed to their *maximum* extent, by the best system of Internal Improvements which the wisdom of man could devise, we have the demonstration of facts, to prove, that there is an almost illimitable range of land in the East, which will be sooner or later brought under the dominion of cultivation by the hand of enterprize—that it is immensely fertile, and that it will inevitably increase the weight of the East in the Senate, when his state of things rolls around. So that there is no ground for the apprehension expressed by the gentleman from Greene That gentleman, however, stated in his last Speech, which (like the dying notes of the swan, which are said in fabulous history to be its sweetest,) was decidedly his best, that a due regard to economy, in the expenditures of the Government, enjoins it upon us to fix on 100 as the number which shall constitute the House of Commons, instead of 120. The county of Greene, which that gentleman represents, will obtain its one representative in the House of Commons, if 100 should be selected as the number, and it will be entitled to no more than one member if 120 should be chosen, so, it cannot be injured by adopting 100, agreeably to our present ratio, and it cannot gain by adopting 120. But, I should like very much to know, whether or not the gentleman would have such a keen relish for economy, provided the county of Greene could gain an additional member by adopting 120 as the number for the House of Commons Now, it will be recollected, that the gentleman very promptly acceded, a few days since, to the proposition made by the Committee to adopt 50 for the Senate, which was the largest number we were authorized to take. Well, if a due regard to economy did not then urge the gentleman to adopt a smaller number than fifty for the Senate, it is somewhat singular, that it should now urge him to take a smaller number than 120, for the House of Commons.

But, sir, it appears to me, that a judicious spirit of conformity to the most approved modes of Legislative arrangement which have been ratified by the experience of past ages, would admonish us to choose 120 as the number which is to constitute the future House of Commons—as the correlative number of 50, which has been adopted for the Senate. Property requires but few to guard it in the path of legislation: but public liberty may be pierced through such an infinite variety of channels that it imperiously requires the unceasing vigilance of a multitude of sentinels. He had uniformly been accustomed to regard the inflexible devotion of the popular branch of the Legislature to the rights of the people, as the only abiding hope and refuge of their liberties, on this side of the grave. It is more rational to search for the lively operation of the spirit of liberty in a House of Commons, legitimately and properly constructed, than in any other division of the Government whatever; for it is the appointed safeguard of public liberty. It has its other duties to perform, it is certain; but the chief end of the creation of a House of Commons, was to circle round the rights and liberties of the people, and, that any duty will be best performed by that individual or body of individuals, upon whom the obligation to execute it descends with a special degree of force. The House of Commons too, is uniformly, in this country, indebted to the great mass of the people for its political being, and not to those entitled to the right of suffrage by any property qualification. It will be more apt, then, on the score of affection, gratitude and sympathy of feeling, to look with a jealous eye on any invasion of public liberty, than any other Assembly.

But, if the selection of numbers for the House of Commons should be arbitrarily made, and without making it large enough to embrace an adequate portion of that popular feeling, which is the best safeguard of popular rights, then, it may not only fail of producing the end for which it has been originally designed, but it may be converted into a fatal instrument of mischief.

If an Artizan proposes to introduce any fresh improvement into a machine, which he has long been in the habit of using, if he is an ingenious man, he can assign his reasons for his conduct, so as to render the matter explicit and satisfactory to others. Or, if a Farmer proposes to depart from some ancient and profitable mode of tilling the earth, if he was versed in his craft, he certainly could tell wherefore he fancied the departure. For, if an artizan should add some new spring to a machine from a mere arbitrary fancy of his own, and without adapting it to any established principle, if the machine perform its functions afterwards, it will be entirely the result of accident, and not of the fitness of things to a given end. So it would be with the physician, and so it would be with the farmer. But, Mr. Chairman, we have waited with great patience to learn why 100 members would make a more efficient House of Commons than any other number within the range of computation, and why 120 would not answer under any possible circumstances; but we have waited thus far, in vain; for the reasons we have heard advanced in favor of 100, amount pretty much to the same thing with the reason which is assigned by individuals in the morning of life for many of their youthful freaks. Ask a school boy, why he strewed crackers over the floor of the school room during the hour of prayer, or why he smutted the face of his classmate, or why he planted pins in the seat usually occupied by his instructor, and his answer will most likely be, that he did it, because he did do it. The reason rendered for adopting 100, in preference to all others, is just about as satisfactory as the school boy's; it is a mere arbitrary selection; it is not chosen because it is likely to advance the prosperity and glory of the State, or because it will improve the future elements of our Legislation, or because it will be likely to introduce a spirit of harmony and concert within the Legislative Hall of the State, but because it is not 120, or 110, or 105, or 101. And why is 120 so hideous in its aspect? The reason why it is not acceptable, is just about as satisfactory as that rendered by Oliver Cromwell for not liking a certain gentleman who frequented his Court—he did not like him, notwithstanding he was a good fellow in other respects, because his gravity of aspect was rather increased than diminished by a good jest.

It had not been urged, so far as he could remember, in this discussion, that 120 members would constitute an unwieldy House of Commons; that it would violate any principle of justice, in the apportionment of representation amongst the counties, or, that it would do any violence to the feelings of the country. Neither of these objections could be urged against that number, for those who object to the choice of that number so strenuously now, have uniformly insisted heretofore, that there was no necessity for reducing the number of members in either House—that the number of members was not greater than was required by the exigencies of the State, and that it would be almost a sin, without a name, to touch it at all.—Before 50 was designated as the number of members which should constitute the future Senate of the State, we might have rightfully paused before we determined on the choice of any particular number for the House of Commons—for we would then have begun at the wrong end—we would have been destitute of guide posts—we would have wanted that clear definition of the magnitude of the Senate, which must inevitably regulate the size of the House of Commons But, sir, once the number of 50 has been chosen for the Senate, it appears to me that the path of duty is as clear to us as the path of the sun in the heavens, at mid-day. It appears conclusive with me, that the largest possible number in the Commons should follow the largest possible number in the Senate, as naturally as the shadow follows the body Why was the largest number chosen for the Senate? Because we did not wish to make a violent inroad upon the ancient and long established usages of the people, by suddenly taking from them one-half of their accustomed representation? It would seem to me, that we should be exceedingly loth to change the fashion of an instrument or the arrangement of a machine, which had uniformly answered every purpose for which it had been originally designed. If a machine has been universally arranged after a certain mode, and has proved efficient in all its operations, we have a right to infer that its efficiency was the result of that particular plan, and that it would not work as well, if arranged in any other way. I think this reasoning very conclusive. How is the fact in regard to the arrangement of the Legislative Assemblies of different countries throughout the world, which have been lighted up by the torch of liberty? We find that, without an exception to the rule, the Senate has universally embraced a select number of men as representing the interest of property, and that the popular branch of the Legislature has just as uniformly embraced a more extended sphere of numbers as representing the interests of public liberty. Why this uniformity of arrangement throughout the world? Have we not the strongest reasons for believing, that it has resulted from fixed principles in political science which were deemed essential to the interests of public liberty—and is not this belief confirmed by the fact, that this arrangement has constantly squared with the prosperity of every country in which it has been adopted. Look at the comparative numbers contained in the Senate and in the House of Commons throughout the United States. There is no State in the Union in which the House of Commons falls short of containing twice as many members as the Senate; in some of them four or five times the number. This is the case in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—and in Massachusetts, the House of Representatives contains nearly 13 times as many members as the Senate. Why have these different Legislative Assemblies been so arranged as to embrace a small Senate and a numerous House of Commons? Was it the result of accident, or was it the result of experience, the wisdom of which has been tested whilst ages have been rolling away. It was the result of a wise and provident arrangement.

But the gentleman from Wake (Judge Seawell) has informed us with a tone of authority, that we have no right to consult the examples of other States in making *our* political arrangements.—If the different States in the Union were like the gentleman himself, without any permanent opinions; if they were impelled by one *breeze* to-day, and by another to-morrow, like a leaf tossed about upon the surface of the waters, then this might be considered sage doctrine; but, inasmuch as they have clearly testified to us the possession of certain established convictions, on the propriety of accepting certain political principles, and of rejecting others, we are bound to regard such of the arrangements of other communities, which have been sanctioned by the consecrating touch of time, and by the magnitude of the benefits which they have been found to confer on the human race. Even the lights of British History, and the authority of British example, were consulted by the sages of the Revolution, at the original formation of our Government, and if we were largely instructed by the usages of a Government, from the thraldom of whose customs we were peculiarly desirous to break, as founded on principles adverse in some degree to the rights of man, it is much more natural, that we should survey with a partial eye, the arrangements of our sister Communities, more especially, when those arrangements, after a lapse of years, have been found tributary to the happiness of man. Even the opinion of an eminent man in any country, which has been deliberately expressed on any question of policy affecting the rights of the people, falls with impressive weight on the mind of a deliberative Assembly: and the Fundamental Charters of every State, embrace not merely the opinions of one, but of many eminent men, in regard to the propriety or impropriety of adopting any particular system of Government. It is true, the example of no State, can make that right, which is palpably wrong, but in a matter of probable expediency, like that now before us, I think that the comparative numbers adopted for the Senate and House of Commons, by the several States in this Confederacy, should fall with very impressive weight on our minds, in selecting the number of which our own Senate and House of Commons shall be hereafter composed; more especially, when we have seen the ends of political justice effectually and happily served by the numbers which they have thus selected.

There may be something magical, however, about the number 100, which it has been proposed to insert intead of 120, which will not strike the inquirer on the first glance. There are a great many small counties in the State, which will obtain one member in the House of Commons, though we should take the lowest number, 90; but which cannot get an additional member, though you raise the number to 120. Well then, they have no interest, as far as they are concerned, in raising the number at all—they would as soon take 90 as 120, for their power will be the same, with either of the numbers. But there are many of the large counties which will obtain an additional member, by adopting 120 instead of 100. But those small counties, which have not the number necessary to procure two members under any given ratio, should be too magnanimous to reject a proper number, because it would further increase the power of other counties in the State.

Some solid reason can be assigned for all the leading political arrangements of this and other countries. If you are asked, why each State in the Union is entitled to two Senators, no matter how small it may be, you can give the answer very readily. If you are asked, why some of the small States in the Union have only one member of Congress, your answer will be ready. If you are asked, why England has her system of Peerage, the answer is a plain one. If you are asked, why the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States are elected by General Ticket, in many of the States, the answer is a plain one. If you are asked, why the District System prevails in many other States, your answer will be equally at hand. And, if you are asked, why the New-England States are divided into Townships, the answer will be very plain. But no sort of reason can be assigned for the choice of 100, in preference to 120, beyond that which is offered by a Minister for the decisions of a Tyrant; namely, that my Master wills it.

It appeared very clear then, to him, that if they conformed to the spirit of our institutions, that the House of Commons should be so constructed as to declare its intent; if it is intended to represent the popular will, it should be so arranged, as to declare that fact.

Now, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. McQ, I have no hesitation in saying, for I think it as lucid as demonstration itself, that if 70,000 dollars be entitled to 50 members to guard its interests and to preserve it from aggression, that the liberties and personal rights of 639,885 souls are eminently worthy of the guardian care of 120 representatives. Now, you may disguise it as you will, $70,000, which is about the amount of taxes paid in the State, has been taken as an index to the amount of property in the State, which requires the care of 50 members in the Senate. In other words, it is the bonus which has been paid by the payers of the tax as the price of 50 representatives. Now, sir, I have no disposition to contest the justness of that weight which has been conceded property in the scale of representation; on the contrary, I acknowledge, in the broadest sense of the word, the soundness of the principle which has provided it with a haven of security and repose in the Legislative Councils of the State, for it is the principal sinew of Government; but, sir, I am only aiming to shew the correlative securities which should be provided by the Constitution for property and for popular rights and liberties, which are distinct from property altogether. It may be very true, that a vast proportion of the 639,000 souls, which constitute the federal population of the State, pay but very little in silver, in geld, or in paper, towards the support of your Government: but, in war, they pay their contribution to the Government in blood, and in peace, they pay that contribution in the cultivation of your domain, in rearing a hardy yeomanry to circle around your liberties and free institutions hereafter; and in their generous affections for the Government which presides over their destinies. And, the perpetuity of your Government must find its abode in the hearts of your people; for, if you alienate their affections from it, it will sooner or later topple into ruins. Now, sir, I cannot imagine a more probable and successful mode of severing their affections from the Government, than by demonstrating to them, that the Government has manifested a glaring disregard for them, in the adjustment of its representation.

Most persons in this Convention were certainly aware of the inveterate prejudice which is entertained by that portion of the community who are not freeholders, towards the freehold qualification. They cordially hate and detest the discrimination which is made by the Constitution between voters for the Senate and voters for the House of Commons; and this prejudice is so palpable, that he had heard it observed here, by a gentleman of high respectability, that it was highly probable a proposition would be made to this Convention to abolish the freehold qualification entirely, provided it had been unrestricted in its powers. Now, is it a supposable case, that the non-freeholding portion of the community will be more reconciled to the freehold qualification hereafter, than they have hitherto been, by adopting 50 as the number which shall compose the Senate, and 100 as the number which shall constitute the House of Commons—which will be a comparative increase of power to the freeholder, and a comparative reduction of the power of non-freeholder?—But it may be said, however, that the people will not discover the reduction. This would be relying on one of the unsoundest principles, as a safeguard for an unwise and inexpedient measure, which ever was presented to the consideration of a statesman. It would be reposing on the ignorance of the people, instead of their intelligence; but they will uniformly and inevitably discover every interference with their wonted powers. And this disproportionate reduction of power will constitute a forcible plea with designing politicians for the call of a future Convention.

It should be ever borne in mind, that freeholders have a double advantage over the voters who are not freeholders—they have a protection for their interests provided in the Senate, and they can consequently vote for a Senator; and they can also aid in filling the popular branch of the Legislature, both by their personal influence over voters and by their own votes. The probability is, then, that they are the sources of power in both branches of the Legislature; they choose the members of the Senate *directly* by their own votes, and they choose the members of the House of Commons *indirectly*, by the combined power of their votes and personal influence, notwithstanding the non-freeholders constitute a majority of the voters. Thus they have the whole power of the country in their hands. They may be said to choose the members of the Legislature, and whatever Officers the Legislature may appoint.

I would address a few remarks to my friends from the smaller counties of this State. They may have adopted the belief, that the measure under which we are now acting, will promote the interests of the large counties, at their expence. Now, the fact is, that no injury whatever is done to the smaller counties. No harshness will be practised upon them, but they will discover that the spirit of justice will shine conspicuously in the future distribution of the political power of the State, and that the most ample provision will be made for their safety and well being. The Convention was called under the authority of the people, for the purpose of equalizing Representation in the Councils of the State. Taxation was adopted as the basis of representation in the Senate, and population as its basis in the House of Commons. Fifty has been adopted as the number of members which is to constitute the future Senate of the State. Divide the amount of taxes paid into the Treasury of the State, by the number of members, and it leaves a ratio of something more than $1100 Well, every county paying a sum equal to this, will be entitled to a Senator. Those which fall a little short of it, will claim the benefit of a Senator by drawing on a wealthier adjoining county, which pays more than its ratio—and those counties which fall very far short of this ratio, will be united with their smaller neighbors in the formation of a Senatorial district.

It is perfectly clear, that the larger counties will not only obtain no more than they are justly entitled to in the Senate, but they will contribute to sustain their weaker neighbors. And it is just as evident, that those who fall very short of the ratio, will have complete and perfect justice rendered them, for their voice will still be heard in the Senate. It is very true, that the Senator will not in future be, as he is now, uniformly located in one county in a district, and the circumstance of not embracing a Senator within its borders, every returning year, may communicate a spirit of dissatisfaction to some of the counties: but they will have an agency, and an important agency, in his election, no matter in what county of the district he may reside. He will be their representative, wherever his residence, and he will be united with them in sympathy and in feeling. The representatives from the smaller counties should bear in remembrance, that under our present system of choosing a Senator from each county in the State, that the Senator is not uniformly taken from one neighborhood in a county; he is taken first from one neighborhood, and then from another, and so will he hereafter be taken, first from one county and then from another county, within the limits of a district. The rule works precisely, in reference to the distribution which will hereafter be made of the political power of the State among the different counties, upon the basis of numbers. The federal population of the State, which amounts to 640,000 souls, is the basis of representation in the House of Commons. Divide this by 120, the number of members which is now proposed to the Convention, and it will give a ratio of 5,333. Every county, then, which has a population equal to this ratio, will be justly entitled to a member, and of course will have one; those which have twice this ratio, will be justly entitled to two members, and of course will get two; and so on in the same proportion. But, to show how liberally the political rights and wants of the smaller counties have been provided for, I have only to mention the fact that each county in the State will certainly have one member, although its federal population should not amount to one half, or even one third of the ratio. So, I am convinced, that when they reflect maturely upon the matter, that they will generously accede to the arrangement which is now proposed.

[Here Mr McQ. replied at some length to the construction placed by Judge Seawell on the Convention Act; in which, it was contended by the latter gentleman, that there were no obligatory powers in the Act, but that they were all left discretionary by the 14th clause of the Act Mr. McQ also replied to certain reflections cast by Judge Seawell on the lameness of the Convention Act and the good sense of the late Legislature; but, as this portion of the Debate was not connected with the main subject before the House, it has been thought proper to omit it.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, said Mr McQ I must beg leave to remark that I am impressed with the belief, that the meeting of this Convention holds out a more sublime and beautiful spectacle than ever has been before presented to the moral or intellectual vision, in North Carolina. And I as firmly believe, that it will reveal brighter and more animating prospects than ever flushed a Carolinian's heart with joy; and my heart now swells with rapture at the imperfect glimpse which I have caught of the bright beams that have occasionally darted upon the consultations we have held for the benefit of our country. I think that when this Convention surrenders its powers at the feet of those who gave it, that we will perceive the morning sun of a brighter day beaming in the firmament of our prosperity, and before five years have rolled away, that it will have shone upon our destinies, in its more perfect and accomplished splendour. For if the question of Representation shall have been once settled on a permanent basis, as I fondly trust it will, the clouds which have long veiled our darling State, will disappear and fade like the mists of twilight before the rising sun; and an ever blooming spirit will be communicated to all our slumbering and palsied energies, and poor, unpretending, but unsophisticated North Carolina will cease to reflect a borrowed splendour, and send forth a stream of light which flows from her own elements of brightness, and a stream of plenitude, which will gush from the rock of her own resources.

I can scarcely give utterance to the lively emotions of satisfaction which I have felt, not at professions of liberality which I have heard in debate, for they are the cheapest coins of humanity, but at the practical proofs of high-toned patriotism which have greeted our hearing and vision within these walls. For, we have seen persons nobly resigning at the altar of their country's good and glory, that which is dearer to the human heart than is gold to the miser—I mean *political power.* We are now likely to obliterate the line of separation which has long sundered this community in twain and parted us from each other; and, I anticipate with joy the period, when we shall greet each other with delight wherever it may be our destiny to meet, under the broad expanse of Heaven, as members of an united and affectionate community; and we will then be empowered, not merely to vanquish the obstacles which now impede the march of our prosperity, but we will be enabled to resist the energies of an armed world!

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL.

So much curiosity has been expressed to see the Will which has just been admitted to probat, that we have obtained a copy, and lay it before our readers. It is a remarkable Document. It is stamped with the originality and genius of that extraordinary man:—*Richmond Enquirer.*

In the name of God Amen. I, John Randolph of Roanoke, in the county of Charlotte and Commonwealth of Virginia, do ordain and appoint this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all other Wills and Testament and codicils whatsoever, in manner and form following; that is to say: On this first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to which I have set my hand and affixed my seal, binding my heirs and assigns forever.

I give and bequeath all my estate, real and personal, in possession or action, reversion or remainder, to John C. Bryan, only son of John Randolph Bryan and Elizabeth Coalter his wife, daughter of my dear sister Fanny, for and during the life of the said John C. Bryan, with remainder to his eldest son, in fee simple to him and his heirs forever; and, in defect of such issue, then to the son of Henry St. George Tucker, called John Randolph, after me, for and during his natural life, with remainder to his eldest son; and in defect of any such issue, then to Tudor Tucker, brother of the aforesaid Randolph Tucker, and during his natural life, with remainder to his eldest son.

And I do hereby appoint my friends Wm. Leigh of Halifax, and my brother, Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, Executors of this my last will and testiment, requiring them to sell all the slaves and other personal or perishable property, and vest the proceeds in Bank stock of the Bank of the United States, and in default of there being no such Bank, (which may God grant for the safety of our liberties,) in the English three per cent. Consols; and in case of there being no such stocks (which also may God grant for the salvation of Old England,) then in the United States three per cent stock: or in default of such stock, in mortgages on lands in England.

From the sale of my perishable property I except my library, books, maps, charts, and engravings included, my pictures, plate, household linen and the furniture of my bed chamber in the old house, and all the furniture in the new house, wines, together with such other articles as my said Executors may deem proper to keep for the benefit of the heir. And my will and desire is that my said Executors may select from among my slaves a number, not exceeding 100, for the use of the heir, the remainder to be sold and made chargeable with such debts and legacies as hereafter I may see fit to give, when I shall have more leisure to make my Will—this being made in consequence of having cancelled a former Will this night, in presence of Wm. Leigh aforesaid, the sole Executor under that Will, and joint Executor under this Will, which I make to guard against the possibility of dying intestate.

I have in the Bank of Virginia upwards of 20,000 dollars, of which sum I desire payment to be made for the land purchased by me the day before yesterday, of Elisha E. Hudley; and I bequeath the remainder to be equally divided between my said Executors, Wm. Leigh and H. S. G. Tucker, Esqrs.; and I further charge my Bushy Forest estate with a further legacy to John Randolph Leigh, youngest son of Wm. Leigh aforesaid, of five thousand dollars.

And it is my will and desire, that no inventory be taken of my estate, except of slaves and horses, and that no security be given by or required of my said Executors, having full faith in their honor, neither shall they be held to account to any Court or person whatsoever for their discharge of this trust so confided by me in them.

To Dr. John Brockenborough I leave all my French Plate, now in Richmond at J. P. Taylor's. Also my chariot and harness, and the horses called John Bull and Jonathan: alias John W.

To John Wickham, Esqr., my best of friends without making any professions of friendship for me, and the best and wisest man I ever knew (except Mr. Macon,) I bequeath my mare Flora, and my stallion Gascoigne, together with two old-fashioned, double-handled silver cups, and two tankards unengraved—the cups here and the tankards or cans in Richmond, and I desire, that he will have his arms engraved upon them, and at the bottom these words, "From J. R. of Roanoke to John Wickham, Esq., a token of the respect and gratitude which he never ceased to feel for his unparalleled kindness, courtesy and services."

To NATHANIEL MACON, I give and bequeath my oldest high silver candle-sticks, my silver punch ladle with whalebone handle, a pair of silver cans with handles and my crest engraved thereon, my hard metal dishes that have my crest of J. R. in old English letters engraved thereon, also the plates with the same engraving, the choice of four of my best young mares and geldings, and the gold watch by Roskell, that was Tudor's, with the gold chain; and may every blessing attend him, the best and purest and wisest man that I ever knew. To my brother Henry Tucker, my gold watch by Barwise. The chronometer by Arnold, and knives and forks, &c. from Rogers, to go to the heir. To Wm. Leigh all duplicates of my books, and brood mares Last Chance and Amy. To H. Tucker, Young Whalebone and Young Never Tire; also, Topaz and Janus, and Camilla and Marcella.

JOHN RANDOLPH *of Roanoke.*

The amount of deposites in the Boston Savings Bank is more than two millions of dollars. The institution has always, we believe, paid five per cent. interest on deposites, and it has now an accumulated surplus fund, which belongs to the depositors, amounting to $65,000.

Jour. of Com.

Sentiments of Mr. McDuffie.—At a public dinner on the 4th July, in South Carolina, at which Mr. McDuffie was present as a guest, he, upon being toasted, made a speech, in which the following among other opinions, was expressed:—

He spoke of the presidential election, and said that too much attention was given to it, and to who should sway the sceptre. He spoke of the contest between Jackson and Adams, and of the active part he took for Jackson; said he had not known him personally, but had heard him highly recommended as a most chivalrous and honest man; that he immediately advocated his election; and if there was an idolatrous worshipper at a shrine, he was that man.—After General Jackson was elected he became intimately acquainted with him, and soon found him to be a stupid, perverted, and reckless old man. He also became acquainted with Adams, and found him to be a gentleman of perfect honesty, and as learned as Jackson was ignorant; but he lacked common sense. The contest was between one who was ignorant, perverted, and stupid, and the other who was honest and learned, but wanted common sense. After he had found out their characters, he determined never to be caught in a similar scrape. Such, he said, was the present contest. Judge White was recommended by some as a proper candidate for South Carolina to support; and if there had not been remarks of a distinguished editor of this State, and one whose paper had considerable circulation abroad, he would have said nothing about the dirty scramble. He asked where Judge White was when the bloody bill was passed? He was in Congress; he recorded his name in the affirmative; he was then worshipping at the shrine of Juggernaut. We are told to choose the lesser of two evils. It is wrong to choose either. We might bear it, but not choose it. It put it out of our power to resist his usurpations. Looking to our intellectual improvement, and the increasing our own power, let us go on in our glorious struggle as a forlorn hope: we came out victorious, with our flag flying gloriously. What do we now witness?—a course of prosperity unexampled. It was not entirely owing to our victory; but it gave a new impulse and direction to the State.

The public are aware that a certain Mr. Abner Kneeland, an Atheist, has been tried in Boston for obscenity and blasphemy, and that he has twice escaped conviction by the obstinacy of a single juror. He is the editor of a paper called 'The Investigator,' and makes it the vehicle of those indecent and horribly disgusting sentiments, for which he has been arraigned as a common nuisance.

We mention these things on account of the fact, that Col. R. M. Johnson, the Van Buren candidate for the Vice Presidency, is the warm supporter, correspondent, and eulogist of Mr. Kneeland's paper. The number of the 22d of May, contains a letter to the editor, in which he speaks of 'the Investigator,' as a 'most valuable publication,' and expresses his astonishment that its correspondents are ashamed to affix their names to their productions. All its other correspondents are ashamed to give their names; but the Colonel, like the Editor, has no such lingering sense of decency. The very number which contains his letter, contains also a grave argument to prove, that, if there is any such being as God, he 'must have been hatched from an egg.' Every week, it puts forth sentiments equally shocking and infamous, scouting at the idea of a Supreme Being, and treating marriage, the civil laws, and all the other institutions of human society, as the miserable relics of priestcraft. No decent man would permit such a paper to pass his threshhold; it is fit only to be burned by the hands of the common hangman; and Col. Johnson's unmeasured praises of it show that the practical enormities of his life, instead of being the fruits of a single precipitate error, are the results of feelings deliberately cherished and avowedly acted on.—*Lewisville Journal.*

Those of our readers who entertain a proper contempt for every thing mercenary in the commerce between the sexes, will keenly relish the following *jeu d'esprit*, prompted no doubt by the late scandalous verdict, by a New York jury, in favor of a man who sued a female for damages for breach of a marriage promise:

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING STAR, JULY 22.

Notice to all whom it may concern.—The Subscriber being about to enter into matrimonial engagements with Miss Smith of this city, considers it an act of prudence due to himself, to endeavor, previous to the finale of that interesting event, to ascertain the amount of liability he may thereby incur, as Miss Smith, from her weighty and substantial attractions, has for some years past been considered "a desirable investment for the time and attention of speculators."

He, therefore, earnestly requests all those rejected young gentlemen, who may have *legal* claims against Miss Smith for loss of time—crushed hopes—postage and stationary—blighted affections, and all other *reasonable* items and charges, which may have arisen in the course of an unsuccessful wooing, to present them forthwith for settlement—properly attested under oath or affirmation, when he will apply as much balsam to their wounded feelings as one or two thousand dollars will furnish.

All communications to the address of the subscriber, through either the Post or Star office, will be promptly attended to, and considered strictly confidential. But if any of the aforesaid gentlemen speculators wish for so very enviable a notoriety, the subscriber is so anxious to make every reparation in his power for their irreparable loss, that he will at his own expense publish to the world their "tale of woe."

WILLIAM WISEACRE,
No. 3 Bachelor's Terrace, Maiden Lane

The New York Star of Saturday states that "Major BARRY, late Postmaster General, arrived in town yesterday, and sails tomorrow. He is in very feeble health, but we trust a sea voyage, and the fine air of Spain, will restore him."

Philadelphia, July 22.

The editor of the Jersey City Gazette expresses his conviction that when the Trenton track of rail road is continued from New Brunswick to Newark, the jaunt from New York to Philadelphia will be made in four hours. At this rate it is folly to experiment with balloons. Our rail road cars will outstrip the wind. New York and Philadelphia will be next door neighbors. Our Philadelphia ladies, when shopping, if unsuccessful, in hunting for a piece of ribbon in Second street, may say to their attendant—"Excuse me, I will step round into Broadway, and see if they have it there." Our New York friends may visit Philadelphia, drop in, and see a few friends, drink a glass of wine, crack a joke, and return before they have been missed from the counting room. Indeed, if matters go much further, it is to be apprehended that the New Yorkers will supply themselves altogether with Philadelphia water; and at every alarm of fire call upon our firemen to show them how to extinguish it.—*Gazette.*

There had like to have been another "*awful rail road accident,*" as stated below:

As the engine and train of cars were approaching Worcester on Saturday afternoon, a man was observed lying directly across the track. The engine was stopped, and the man being found to be dead drunk, was removed from the track, and the engine passed without injury.—*Boston paper.*

A Steam carriage has actually arrived at Paris from Brussels, running at the average speed of 15 miles the hour.

The case of a runaway slave has excited some commotion, in Albany, for a day or two. The owner, from Virginia, having identified his slave, and the slave himself admitting the facts, and professing his willingness to go back, if his master would not punish him, the magistrate, of course, granted the necessary certificate. Some disorderly blacks and whites, however, assembled around the place where the slave was confined, and threatened a rescue, and under their menace, the authorities of the city permitted themselves to be deterred from putting the slave on board the steamboat, and finally shipped him by stealth, from a landing below the city.

This was in every sense wrong, according to our judgment. The case was a clear one, and the law should have been enforced resolutely, and at once. To tamper with duty, under such circumstances, from fear of a mob, is to constitute mobs the arbiters of duty. Promptness, and decision, are the surest, and most humane expedients, on such occasions.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Elegant Extract.—The following passage is extracted from the eloquent speech of Mr. LIVINGSTON in reply to the toast drank in compliment to him at the public dinner given to him last week at Philadelphia:

"The occasion which brought you together adds one more to the many preceding refutations of the charge of ingratitude against Republics: for the people have on this occasion most generously repaid moderate services, ordinary talents, and humble efforts, by the highest of all rewards—their approbation and applause.

"No! Republics are not ungrateful! The charge is made by the sordid and vain, who think nothing valuable but gold, nothing honorable but titles, and that gaudy ribbons are the proper recompense for merit. No, gentlemen, Republics are not ungrateful, but they are judicious in the choice of reward. They do not give hereditary honors to virtue and wisdom, which may descend to folly and vice. They do not wring its earnings from the hard hand of labor, that it may be poured out in pensions on the idle and unworthy. They do not decorate with stars and spangled garters—with ribbons and crosses and gewgaws, men who if they have done any thing that may seem to have deserved these childish toys, may afterwards prove unworthy of the decoration. But they give a nobler, a higher recompense for services—they give their confidence. The seal of their approbation is a prouder *distinction* than any that dangles from the buttonhole, or is embroidered on the breast of the titled courtier; and I feel myself more honored as well as gratified by the applauding voice of my fellow citizens—by the grasp of their friendly hands, some of them hard with honest labor—by their countenances beaming with the fire of patriotism, infinitely more honored, than I could be by any titular appendage to my name that a monarch could bestow."

METAMORPHOSIS OF RAGS.

Curiosity led us, the other day, being at Brattleboro', Vt. to visit the works of Messrs. Fessenden and Co. Their paper-mill and printing-office are in contiguous buildings. The paper-mill is worked with the advantages of the latest improvements; that is, the cylinder mould by which a continuous sheet is drawn out, and the steam-drying cylinder by which the paper is dried, fit for printing, as soon as made. The printing-office contains as many as seven or eight power presses, each performing double the work, in the same time, that hand presses perform. In the same building is the room for drying the sheets when printed, and for pressing the sheets when dried, by a hydrostatic press of enormous power. In another building still, is the bindery, on a scale commensurate with the plan of the other departments.

Here, then, is a metamorphosis as sudden and as surprising, could we not trace the process, as the changes of the professor of legerdemain.—What enters the mill at one end, as rags, comes out at the other, as books. First the rags are seen circuiting the engine, next the cylindrical mould, receiving its thin layer of pulp, which, being dismissed by the unceasing revolution of the mould, is sent to pass over the heated cylinders. Having passed over these, a knife falling at regular intervals, cuts the endless sheet into pieces of requisite length. Forthwith it is transferred to the printing office, and then, with still greater rapidity, by means of power presses and stereotype plates, covered with letters, words and sentences. From thence it passes to its last stage, where, with the art and mystery of the binder, it is folded, cut, stitched, encased in back and covers, and labelled "Comprehensive Commentary," "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," "Holy Bible," &c. &c. What yesterday was vile rags, having grown old in the service of warming and ornamenting the body, to-day becomes the material of enlightening and adorning the immortal mind.

Vermont Chronicle.

A Virginia Toast.—By A. S. Jeffries. Success to Col. Benton's "*yellow boys,*" and long life to Col. Johnson's "*yellow girls.*" [Drank at Boydton.]

A writer in the Richmond Whig sports the following curious trifle:

The question settled.—There have been seven Presidents of the United States. The election of the eighth approaches. Of these, the initial letter of the names of two is A—of two others, J—of two others, M—and of one other, W. From all this, it is evident (and who can doubt it?) that the name of the next President must begin with the letter W. and that the Hero of Kinderhook, whatever may be his ambidexterity, cannot control the polls, and must be regarded as *hors du combat.* Whether White or Webster is to be the man, seems to be a question scarcely more difficult of solution.—This view of the subject can hardly fail among the knowing ones, to be conclusive; and with Mr. Ritchie even, not without great weight.

Is it not notorious, that Mr. Van Buren's hopes of being Gen. Jackson's successor, rest solely on the known predilection of the latter for him? Suppose the President were to take umbrage at any thing said or done by Van Buren, and should discard him from favor? From that moment, he would no longer be thought of as a candidate for the Presidency, and of the thousand sycophants who now flutter around him, none would be "found so poor as to do him reverence."—And yet Gen. Jackson's preference of him, in his character of President, so far from operating in his favor, ought to be a conclusive bar to his elevation.—*Ral. Register.*

The Jackson paper in Boston has renewed an old attack on Mr. WEBSTER, now that he is presented as a candidate for the Presidency, because, when a boy, he "was ON A FARM, doing the same kind of work that JOHN RANDOLPH'S NEGROES ARE NOW ABOUT."

To this *weighty* accusation, well does a Whig paper in Boston reply—"Now we do not pretend to say that Mr. Webster is qualified to be President *because* he worked on a farm, but we humbly submit it to the Yeomanry of this commonwealth and country if that ought to work to his *disqualification.*"

We learn, from one of the Tennessee papers, that while Col. Crockett, a few days ago, was addressing the people in Wesley, a pert political opponent, with the view of confounding him, handed him a 'coon skin, asking him if it was good fur. The Speaker, instead of flying into a passion, deliberately took the skin, blew it, examined it, and, turning to the owner, dryly remarked: "No, Sir—'tis *not* good fur; my dogs would'nt run such a 'coon, *nor bark at a man that was fool enough to carry such a skin.*" The poor fellow slunk away, and has not been heard of since.

Louisville Journal.

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) Feb. 20.

U. S. Branch Bank.—We understand the Branch located in this city is to be closed on the 1st proximo. In the mean time, it is the intention of the Bank to discount business notes to a limited amount, and drafts on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, growing out of the real business transactions of the city.

Holt's Hotel.—The sale of this splendid edifice, which was announced for to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, is postponed *sine die.* It was rumored, in the sale room, that Mr. Holt has been fortunate enough to obtain security for the whole property. If such is the case, it will be a source of gratification to those numerous friends who have witnessed his industrious, persevering, and upright course of business for many years.—*New York American.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser, announcing the refusal of General Harrison to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on any terms, regretting, as we do, that determination, proposes that Gen. Joseph Vance, of Ohio, should be the candidate of the Whigs for that office. What a glorious ticket (says the Commercial) is this: For President—Daniel Webster. For Vice President—Joseph Vance.

The American Aloe.—It is a common opinion that this plant blossoms but once in a hundred years. But this is not the fact; the periods of its flowering depend on the rapidity of its growth, and the climate in which it is placed. Thus, in hot countries, where it grows so fast and expands many leaves every season, it will bloom every year or two.

But in colder climates where its growth becomes slow, much longer time must elapse before its stem shoots up. When vigorous, the stem usually grows to more than twenty feet in height. One of the highest of which we have any account, was in the King of Prussia's garden and reached forty feet. The plant was first known to bloom in England in 1729, in the garden of a Mr. Cowell, at Hoxton, near London. Another bloomed in 1737, at Eton Hall, in Chesire, of which there is a print, and by the inscription on it the stem buds appeared on the fifteenth of June, and grew five inches a day for some weeks, and then ceased to grow for a month, while the buds were forming. It produced 1050 flowers. One that bloomed at Leyden in 1760 produced more than 4000 flowers.

A Contrast.—An old Farmer, in a communication in the London Morning Chronicle, alludes to the talk about distress, and the hardness of the times,—and compares the conduct of the agriculturists in his early days with the *gentlemen* farmers of the present day. He says:

In 1772, it was	But in 1835, it is,
The husband to the plough;	The husband tally ho;
The wife to the cow;	The daughter piano;
The daughter to the sow;	The wife silk and satin;
The son to the mow;	The boy Greek & Latin
And your rents will be nett-ed.	And you'll all be gazet-ted.

It appears from a census for Ireland, taken from the last return of the Commissioners, that there are belonging to the Established Church, 851,792; Presbyterians, 635,587; Protestant Dissenters, 21,518; Roman Catholics, 6,428,265—total, 7,937,-162.—*Spectator.*

FOREIGN.

New York, July 29.

FROM FRANCE.—By the Champlain, Havre papers of 17th ult., with Paris accounts of the 16th, are received.

Rumours of the success of the Carlists, in different parts of Spain were circulating, and had affected the French Funds a little. *Bilbou* was said to have fallen into their hands—and at *Burgos*, the republic was said to be proclaimed. Nothing authentic, however, is given.

A Lyons paper of the 12th states, that at *Alexandria*, in Piedmont, on the 5th, some eighty persons of the Jewish persuasion being assembled in the third story of a building, to celebrate a wedding, at the moment of beginning a dance, the floor gave way, carrying with it all the company, and breaking through the 2d and 1st floors, buried them beneath the ruins. *Thirty-six* of the number were dug out *dead*, and *twelve* others died the next day of their wounds.—Among the dead was the Colonel of a regiment in garrison there, and the Jewish *Rabbi.*

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

We were told *officially* by the Ohio State Journal a few days since, that all apprehension of a forcible collision between the parties was at an end, and were given to understand that the whole affair of the Boundary was arranged for the present to the satisfaction of all concerned. We perceive, however, from letters dated Detroit, July 18th and 20th, that a spice of the old leaven still remains. A deputy sheriff by the name of Wood, from Monroe, Michigan, having been commissioned about the 13th, to arrest, on a civil process, a young man named Stickney, residing at Toledo, in the disputed territory, was notified by the latter, that as sure as he laid hands on him, he (Stickney) would stab him with a dirk. He *did* lay hands on him, and Stickney was as bad as his word. The dirk entered the left side, but striking the rib, it was supposed the wound would not prove mortal.

An express was immediately sent to Acting Governor Mason, by whose orders the Sheriff of Monroe county took a posse of about 200 armed men, and proceeded to Toledo, for the arrest of Stickney. On the appearance of this force, the principal part of the male population fled across the Manumee river; but they succeeded in arresting Major Stickney, the father of the young man who stabbed Wood, Mr. McKay, of the house of Bissell & McKay, who is charged as being an aider and abettor of Stickney, and one or two others, and have lodged them in the Monroe jail. No resistance was offered, but after crossing the river the people of Toledo fired upon the sheriff's posse, though without effect. The Toledo people say that the judgments upon which the processes were served by Wood, did not arise from actions of debt, but vexatious suits commenced for alleged slander, and other causes, solely for the purpose of bringing about the present state of things. How the matter will end it is impossible to predict.

Jour. of Com.

Mr. Robert Wright, of Philadelphia, has published in a small volume, "THE LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, *the Heir Apparent to the Government, and the Appointed Successor of Gen. Jackson, &c. &c.* By DAVID CROCKETT." Within a year or two past, the country has been favored with what was called *The Life of Andrew Jackson, by* WM. COBBETT. We presume that publication gave rise to the idea of preparing that of his "Successor." Those who are acquainted with the eccentric character of the author, his plain, blunt, and emphatic manner of expressing himself on all subjects, will not need to be assured that they will find this an amusing work.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Who that is familiar with the state of society both of the South and the North, but will acknowledge the full force of the following brief paragraph from the pen of Major NOAH?

"Talk of the slavery of the South! Would that our *free* negroes were half as well off—as comfortably clothed and fed—as well taken care of, and provided for in sickness and calamity. It is the *name* of slavery, not the reality. *Here* we *have* slavery, whites and blacks—*there* is liberty under the name of slavery. A field negro has his cottage, his wife and children, his easy task, his little patch of corn and potatoes, his garden and fruit, which are his revenue and property. The house servant has handsome clothing, his luxurious meals, his admitted privileges, a kind master, and indulgent mistress. In the South we see nothing of the poverty, crime, and abandonment of the blacks that we have at the North. Let fanatics rave—let false philosophy have sway—this is the truth of the picture, and men of sense must admit it."

Evening Star.

Effects of Temperance Reform.—The counties of Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable, Massachusetts, comprising what is called the "Old Colony," and containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, have granted no licenses for the sale of ardent spirits for the last three years.—The prohibition has been rigidly enforced in the large towns of New Bedford, Plymouth, &c. Mark the consequences.—At the recent session of the courts in those counties, after a vacation of three, four, and seven months, there were found but two indictments in the whole of them, and these for petty larcenies of small amount—not a single felony, breach of the peace, or any state prison offence in the whole of them! Legislators of America, would you choose to punish crime or to prevent it?

New Yorker.

Cutting Reproof.—A fine little boy was heard to use profane words. Some of his little playmates asked him who learned him to swear. "Pa." "What does your Pa swear for?" "Cause he drinks rum.—When he drinks rum, he swears at Ma and me."

Boston and Worcester Railroad.—The amount received on this railroad during the last week, for the fare of passengers, was $3,133 37—for freight $322 45—total $3,655 82.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 99 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in relieving Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual is the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is not necessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber has been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved.

SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C. April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr. aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed, drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism recommend it to those who are afflicted with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above statement case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, D. D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber has been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, he procured some of it, and to my great surprise and greater relief it entirely removed the complaint after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grievously afflicted with rheumatism, and have frequently been confined to my house unable to attend to my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief, hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, proved the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend confidently, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT,
State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

DR. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity of the politeness of one of our Representatives of the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used the bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether. She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I confidently recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 22, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated in him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now I see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere in the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end.

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**
Druggist, Edgefield C. H.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALL

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1835.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, August 2, 1835.

You know that the Warren District is the most strongly tainted with Van Burenism of any in the State: and that much was not expected from that quarter. You will therefore not be surprised to learn that Gen. Hawkins, a whole-hog, Amos Kendal, Van Buren man, has been re-elected to Congress over Mr. Crudup. The latter had only taken the field since the Convention adjourned, and the respectability of his vote justifies the inference that if the WHITE pony had had a fair *start*, he would have *distanced* his competitor all hollow.

Partial returns only have been received from Dr. Hall's District, but they are such as to render his defeat probable.

By way of variety, we had a murder here yesterday. A man by the name of John Whitaker, a poor creature, though respectably connected, was so badly beaten by a father and son, of the name of Miller, as to survive but a short time. One of the perpetrators is in jail—the other not yet taken.

A very serious affair took place at Warrenton, the other day, between Plummer Greene, Editor of the Boydton (Va.) Expositor, and Messrs. John and Thos. Bragg, which resulted in the stabbing of the two latter by the former. John Bragg (the late member from Warren County in the Legislature) is said to be dangerously wounded. During the rencountre, Mr. Greene fired a pistol at Thomas Bragg, which missed him, but hit a gentleman by the name of Somerwell, who was casually present. Report says *he* is also badly hurt.

The Election.—On Thursday last, the election was held in this county—we learn *officially*, but we believe correctly, that for Congress Dr. Hall received 1319 votes, and Mr. Pettigrew 75—majority for Dr. Hall, 1244. General Assembly—Benj. Sharpe, Senate; Lemuel Deberry and Joseph J. Pippen, Commons.

In Pitt, we understand, Dr. Hall's majority is 64—two districts to be heard from.

Tarborough Press.

ELECTION RETURN.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—H. G. Williams, Senate; Louis Howerton and S. Jeffreys, Commons.—Copy of the poll—Senate, Williams 251, John D. Hawkins 187 Commons, Howerton 648, J. Jeffreys 595, Davis 380, Collins 364. Portis 35—all said to be for Van Buren.—*Raleigh Register.*

Postmasters and other friends in this State will confer a favor on the Editor of this paper by forwarding to him, as early as practicable, the returns of the Election in their respective counties.

The Hon. Lauchlin Bethune.—We understand that this individual, in one of his stump speeches, recently, took the liberty of speaking of the 'Observer,' as having charged him with being an *office hunter*. He may quiet himself on this score. We have no recollection of any of our correspondents having made such a charge, and are very sure that we could not have done so ourself, for we never dreamed that he was fit for any office within the gift of the government, or that he could possibly have the presumption to aspire to any.

We are indebted to the publishers, Mess. J. Gales & Son, for a very handsome pamphlet copy, in 48 pages, of Professor Anderson's Oration on the Life and Character of Dr. Caldwell, delivered at the late Commencement of the University. We have not yet had time to read it, but may hereafter give some extracts.

We have nothing further of interest from the Mississippi disturbances. We think it probable that things are by no means quiet there, but that there is an indisposition to publish any more of the decisions of "Judge Lynch," as the *mob* is familiarly called.

New Religious Paper.—The Rev. John Monroe, at Montpelier, N. C. proposes to publish a Baptist paper, of which he has issued a specimen number, in 8 large imperial 8vo pages, to be published semi-monthly. His object is to promote the cause of religion, by disseminating information, particularly in regard to the missionary cause, to which all the profits of the undertaking are to be devoted. The price is only 50 cents per annum, and out of this he proposes, should he obtain 1000 good subscribers, to give $100 to the printing of the Scriptures in the Burman language; or $300 should he have 1800 subscribers. It will certainly be one of the cheapest periodicals of the present day.

Incendiary Publications.—By the Steam Packet Columbia, which arrived at Charleston on Wednesday last, thousands of Incendiary Newspapers and Pamphlets were received at the Post Office; some addressed to persons in Charleston, and many other Post Offices in the Southern and Western States. Considerable excitement was produced in Charleston, and among other things, measures had been adopted to put those to whom they were addressed on their guard. It was proposed to return them by mail to the publishers.

Some of the same publications have reached this State, both by mail and by being dropped in the road from the Stage, by some Passenger. We wish the individual could be detected in the act.

It appears that the "Gospel Messenger," a religious paper, has contributed to circulate these papers, by enclosing them to the Subscribers to the Messenger. It is to be hoped that every Southern Subscriber to that paper will withdraw his patronage.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Charleston Mercury, of Friday last, containing the following:

Destruction of the Incendiary Pamphlets.—Such was the excitement in our city caused by the arrival of the incendiary pamphlets and papers which almost monopolized the U. States Mail on Wednesday, that a crowd of two or three hundred citizens assembled that night, for the purpose of seizing and destroying them. These citizens were met by Lieut. Brown of the City Guard near the Exchange and persuaded to disperse; but it not being generally known that measures were in concert between the Post Master and many of our leading citizens, to call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the subject, a few gentlemen afterwards broke open the Post Office, seized the bags containing the Abolition tracts and made a public bon-fire of the whole last evening.

We regret this act *as premature*. It would have been time enough to act, after we had learned that the Federal Government would not interfere to prevent the Post Office being used as a means of annoyance and injury to those who are taxed for its support.—We would fain believe that the laws are strong enough to protect us in our rights. When they fail to do so, it will be time to shew that at all hazards, we will take care of ourselves. We think too, it would have been better had the pamphlets been allowed to reach their destination, to put the whole Southern community on heir guard—by presenting the occular proof of the movements of the Fanatics, especially as each bundle was to be accompanied by *circulars* from the South Carolina Association.

We believe that those who broke open the Post Office have erred, but none can blame their feelings or motives, which have the sympathy of the entire community.

Qualifications for Office.—In the early days of the Republic, it was customary to ask whether candidates for office were honest and capable? During the last six years, the practice has changed, and considerations totally unconnected with fitness and integrity, have governed selections for office.—For some period after the present administration came into power, it was sufficient that an applicant should be a faithful and *useful* member of the party. Then came the period when the opposition gained an ascendancy in the Senate, thwarted the Executive by refusing to confirm his nominations of unworthy individuals. And from that time, the highest recommendation which can be addressed to the Jackson party, in favor of an individual, is, that he has been rejected by the Senate. The constitutional right of the Senate to judge of the fitness of the nomination, is held in utter contempt, and strong efforts are made to bring that branch of the government itself into contempt. It was this feeling which made Mr. Van Buren Vice President, and it is counted upon by some as sufficient to make Kendall President, should the Senate reject him.

But the party go yet further. It seems that the odium which attaches to a bad character or an improper act is to be made available to the success of the candidate.—Mr. Van Buren, in his letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, declares that his name has been brought forward "more through the ill-will of opponents than the partiality of friends." He thus seizes upon this ruling passion of his party, to *put up* any one whom the other party would *put down*, regardless of any public or patriotic consideration. Again, to descend from great things to small, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, in commenting upon the resolution of the great meeting at Salisbury, in relation to his assuming, without authority, the right to represent that district in the Baltimore Convention, "looks upon the assertions of such *consistent* politicians as some at Salisbury, as of more value to us [him] than a letter of recommendation from our [his] friends."

Upon this extraordinary admission, the Western Carolinian remarks: "It seems that Philo White looks on the *aspertions*, as he calls this Resolution, of more *value* to him than even letters of recommendation from his friends!—more *value!!*—that is, in getting another office, we presume. The "letters of recommendation" of the men who *he* is now aspersing procured one *office* for him; and he is now in hopes that their "*aspersions*," or, in other words, disapprobation of his apostacy will get him another office!"

These things inspire melancholy forebodings of the downfall of our system. Corruption is making rapid strides; offices and honors are made the "spoils of victory;" and politics has become a *trade*, to the success of which every thing like honor and fair dealing are totally unnecessary.

Texas.—The people of Texas are about to be involved in a serious difficulty with their government, which may lead to hostilities, and possibly to the organization of an independent government. The General Congress of Mexico has passed a law disfranchising the settlers of Texas, and an army is about to be dispatched to drive them out of the Territory. They, on the other hand, are organizing their forces to resist this movement, and a suggestion is thrown out in the Brazoria Gazette, that a Provisional Government ought to be formed.

The same paper reports the murder of six or eight persons by the Indians, and a pursuit and skirmish, in which several Indians were killed.

And this is the land of promise, to which our people are flocking for happiness! Or that better region in which people are hung up without a trial, which is infested by gamblers, robbers, and murderers, in which the church and the school house are rarely seen, and where money is all in all. We cannot wonder that females should be averse to a removal to such a country.

Since the above was in type, the news is received of actual hostilities having been commenced by the Texonians, who had seized on the fort at Annuhuac, garrisoned by one hundred men, whom they captured and sent to San Felipe. A portion of the people thought this step was pushing matters to extremities, and one as yet uncalled for; but all were determined to maintain their just rights, should they be assailed by the Mexican powers.

Eulogies of Chief Justice Marshall.—Mr. Webster, Judge Story, and Mr. Binney, have been selected, by the cities in which they reside, to deliver Addresses on the character of Judge Marshall.

The Executive Committee of the Virginia Temperance Society, after a general consultation with the friends of the cause, have come to the conclusion that the cause of Temperance at the South will be greatly promoted by a general Southern Temperance Convention during the ensuing autumn and they therefore appoint the 4th day of November next, as the day of its meeting in the town of Fayetteville.

Stingless Bees.—Gov. McDuffie, of S. Carolina, has imported from Campeachy, two hives of Stingless Bees.

A detailed account is given in the New Orleans papers of an affair between the U. S. Revenue Cutter Ingham, Capt. Jones, and the Mexican Schr. of War Montezuma. It appears that an American schr. Martha had been captured by the Montezuma, and her passengers imprisoned. On receiving this information, Capt. Jones immediately started in pursuit, and on arriving at Santiago, where the Montezuma was at anchor, the latter bore down and fired at the Ingham, who returned the fire, and made chase, and continued for six hours to pursue and fire occasionally at the Montezuma. The latter finally got into the harbor, where the boats of the Ingham followed, and on landing, discovered that the imprisoned passengers had been liberated. The Ingham mustered about half the force of the Mexican.

Flora McDonald.—Willis, in one of his latest letters from Scotland, mentions his accidental meeting with some of the descendants of this romantic character, as follows:

"I had taken up a book while we were passing the locks at the junction of Loch Ness and Loch Oich, and was reading aloud to my friend the interesting description of Flora Macdonald's heroick devotion to Prince Charles Edward. A very lady-like girl, who sat next me, turned around as I laid down the book, and informed me, with a look of pleased pride, that the heroine was her grandmother. She was returning from the first visit she had ever made to the Isle, (I think of Skye,) of which the Macdonalds were the hereditary lords, and in which the fugitive prince was concealed. Her brother, an officer, just returned from India, had accompanied her on her pilgrimage, and as he sat on the other side of his sister he joined in the conversation; and entered into the details of Flora's history with great enthusiasm. The book belonged to the boat, and my friend had brought it from below, and the coincidence was certainly singular.—The present chief of the Macdonalds was on board, accompanying his relatives back to their home in Sussex; and on arriving at Fort William, where the boat stopped for the night, the young lady invited us to take tea with her at the inn; and, for so improvised an acquaintance, I have rarely made three friends more to my taste."

GAMBLING.—Public attention seems to have been directed lately, in Baltimore, to the proceedings of some gambling scoundrels, who are said to be making fearful mischief in that city. They have their regular decoys, and all the arts and appliances of a finished London hell. A writer in the Chronicle says that there are 500 professional gamblers now in Baltimore, who carry on this nefarious business nightly with great profit to themselves, but ruin to many unwary victims. Drive them out, Baltimore!—drive them out! They are almost as great a curse to a city as intemperance.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The following anecdote is related by a worthy and respectable merchant in the neighborhood of Long Wharf, Boston:

"Some twenty years ago, soon after I had attained my majority, having about four thousand dollars, I formed a copartnership with another young man who had the same amount. Our business was of such a nature that we made quick returns and small profits. Not long after we commenced, a large lot of teas was advertised for sale at auction. The article was then uncommonly low and dull. My partner proposed that we should take hold and buy largely, that it was a good time to speculate, as teas would undoubtedly rise. I objected; we were young, our capital all invested in our business; if teas should remain dull we might not be able to make sales till our notes became due, and thus find it very difficult to meet large payments. I protested so strong against the measure that he reluctantly gave it up. As subsequent events showed, had we purchased the teas we should have realized a profit of 25 per cent. advance in a short time, but my caution prevented this *good luck*. We continued our trade together but a few months after this, for my partner got tired of my slow and circumspect mode of doing things, and we dissolved, each taking his share of the capital and profits.

My partner, released from restraints, now went forward and operated like a man. In the course of two or three months he cleared fifteen thousand dollars, and within three months more he was a BANKRUPT! An unsuccessful move threw him flat upon his back. As for myself I have never failed, and don't believe I ever shall."

Literary.—We learn that Judge Gaston has yielded to the solicitation of the Euzelian Society of Wake Forest Institute, and has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the two Societies, on the 25th of November next.—*Raleigh Register.*

Tallahassee, July 25.—It is with much pleasure we state, that the crops in Middle Florida, as far as we have seen or heard, are in a very promising condition. We are however fearful, that the heavy rains which have fallen during the past week, may prove injurious to the Cotton.—*Floridian.*

The Plague.—This dreadful and desolating disease prevails with awful violence in Egypt. The London correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette furnishes that paper with a letter dated Cairo, in which it is said that the Plague has, "in Alexandria already carried off one-third of the population; for the last month the deaths have averaged 500 a day, even according to the published bulletins, but it is believed that the real numbers greatly exceed that."

Horrid Fracas.—We learn that a most dreadful affair took place in Warrenton on Monday last. We will give the particulars as we heard them from a most respectable source. Mr. Charles P. Green, Editor of the Boydton Expositor, being in Warrenton, Mr. John Bragg determined to chastise him, as we learn, for some offensive article which appeared in the Expositor some time since. With this view he got his brother Mr. Thomas Bragg, and perhaps others, to accompany him—After going to several places they came upon Mr. Green at the Store of Mr. Plummer—Mr. John Bragg entered at the back door and struck Green down with a stick before he was advised of his approach—the two Braggs then assaulted their prostrate enemy—when Mr. Somerville interfered. At this point Green discharged a pistol at John Bragg, but the pistol was diverted from its aim, by some means, and the ball entered the breast of Somerville. The fight still continued between the Braggs and Green—the latter then drew a dirk, and stabbed John Bragg in the neck, cutting one of the large veins, who immediately sunk from loss of blood. The combat was then single handed—Green inflicted numerous dirk wounds upon the face and arms of Thos. Bragg when they were separated. Our informant states that it was doubted whether Mr. John Bragg or Mr. Somerville could recover from their wounds.—*Oxford Examiner.*

Tricks of the Enemy.—The Elections are at hand, and the "Standard" resorts to every species of sophistry and trick to gull the people into the support of the Van Buren candidates. It reiterates its assertion that the friends of Judge White, in the recent State Convention, held a meeting to arrange a plan of operations for the Campaign now going on, and intimates that there was a want of harmony in their proceedings. The "Standard" also states, that Committees of Vigilance were appointed in every county to blink the true question before the people, &c. We have only one word to say to all this, and that is, that it is a fabrication from beginning to end. No meeting of the friends of Judge White, or of any other political party, (unless the Van Burenites met in Caucus) took place in this City, during the Convention; no Committee of Vigilance was appointed in any county, nor was any plan of operations concerted, unless the interchange of opinion which naturally takes place between individuals who, thinking alike on any subject, are accidentally brought together, be so construed.

Raleigh Register.

Ordination.—On Tuesday, 28th of July, 1835, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore held an Ordination in St. John's Church, Richmond, when the Rev. Samuel I. Johnson of Wadesborough, North Carolina (the Bishop of that diocese having authorized the Bishop of Virginia to officiate for him during his absence,) was admitted to the order of Priesthood. Morning service was celebrated by the Rev. R. B. Croes, the Rector of St. John's; and the sermon preached by the Rev. H. M. Bartlett (of Petersburg) who also presented the candidate.

Southern Churchman.

Transference of vital power.—A not uncommon cause of loss of vital powers is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions met with the counterpart of the following case: I was, a few years since, consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was so slow and remarkable a decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions—what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon afterwards lost his good looks, and he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent, and prescribed tonics, changes of air, &c. The recovery was rapid.—*Dr. Copeland.*

Cure for Diarrhœa.—As this disease is usually prevalent at this season of the year, a gentleman who has for some time past used the following *recipe* with great success, requests us to publish it. A table spoonful of vinegar, and a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with a gill of *warm water*. If relief be not afforded in the course of ten or fifteen minutes, a repetition of the dose, he says, has been effectual in every instance he has observed. This is a simple remedy, worthy at least of trial, and can do no harm.—*N. Y. Mer.*

Coffee and Pistols for two.—A duel was fought on the 27th ult. between two bucks of St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, with tragic-farcical result. The pistols, it seems, were loaded with cork-balls, but on the first fire one fell, and the other, seeing the blood flow from (a sponge in) his breast took to his heels and fled for very life, being fully convinced, no doubt, that

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

The editor of the Commercial Bulletin says that in running away, "he tore his trowsaloons as if heaven and earth were coming together." Poor fellow! what a pitiable case is his.

One would be naturally surprised on being told that it is proposed, and is perfectly practicable, to shorten the voyage between New York and Liverpool at least one third by means of rail roads. The mode of effecting it is clearly laid down by a correspondent of the Portland Advertiser. An English paper states that a rail road is contemplated from Dublin to Valentia, a port on the extreme western coast of Ireland, with a view to shifting the port for the English packets from Falmouth to Valentia, a port further projected into the Atlantic Ocean than any other in Europe. Opposite to this on our continent it is proposed to fix a harbor at or near Cape Canso in Nova Scotia. Thence a steam boat might run between the main land and Prince Edward's Island to the bay of Vertie. From this point by the river St. John's, Bangor in Maine, might be easily reached either by steam boat or rail road. By this route the length of the sea voyage between Europe and America would be reduced to a fortnight.

Balt. Amer.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, July 30.

LATER STILL.—By the *Roscoe* packet ship of the 24th, from Liverpool, London papers of 23d are received.

Mr Cobbett died on the 18th, at his farm, aged 73. He has not left behind him a more vigorous political writer, nor a more worthless political character.

Accounts from Spain are still indecisive.

Liverpool Market, June 20.—The demand for Cotton in the early part of the week, revived, and a fair extent of business was transacted at full prices, subsequently, however, the market has become rather heavy, and has closed without any material alteration in prices, except for Brazils and Egyptians, which are again rather cheaper.

Sales, Monday 22, 2000

June 23.—There has only been a very limited demand for Cotton, this day sales not exceeding 1,500 bags.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Anson County, July 27, 1835.

Mr. HALE,—The '*Standard*' of the 24th inst. says, "a correspondent informs us that Joseph Medly, Esq., a Jackson Van Buren democrat, is a candidate to represent this County in the Senate of the next Legislature." Thank you, Col. White; it is just the information we wanted, (*though Mr. Medly will not thank you for it.*) The Whigs of Anson, have for some time suspected Mr. Medly of the sin of *Toryism*;—as the '*Standard*' has been so good as to divulge that important fact, will he be so honest as to give us the name of his correspondent (for we always like good authority,) or acknowledge that Mr. Medly's political sentiments are better known to the *Raleigh Junto*, than to the voters of Anson? I have heard Mr. Medly make public speeches to the freemen of Anson, since his name was announced as a candidate for the Senate, and he, on such occasions, denounces Van Burenism, and espouses the cause of Judge White. As Mr. Medly and the Editor of the '*Standard*' are at issue as to the political sentiments of the former, it will be for the Voters to decide which is to be believed.

If the Editor will prove to us that Mr. Medly is sailing under orders from the Raleigh Caucus, and only bears the *White flag* to decoy the honest freeholders of Anson, we will thank him; but if he *should* let the cat out of the wallet, he will not evince that tact and cunning for which his *Dutch Master* is so celebrated; for he may be assured that no man, however great may be his personal popularity, who openly espouses the cause of a man palmed on the people by a corrupt caucus, made up of Steam Doctors and Standard Editors, without the authority of the people, can never receive the support of the Republicans of Anson.

The Editor of the 'Standard' further says, that Mr. Medly is "the unshaken friend of the democratic administration of Andrew Jackson;" here again, honest Philo and his Democratic-Jackson-Van-Buren Mr. Medly are at issue, and the people must again decide who tells the truth; the latter strongly disapproves of the course of the Administration in regard to Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and the Removal of the Deposites, which are leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, and in which the State of North Carolina is deeply concerned.

But as Mr. White lives at Head Quarters, and is perhaps, honoured by the *Junto* with a seat at the Council Board, he ought to know what orders are issued and to what party his candidates belong. I would however, advise him, so far as "Democratic Anson" is concerned, *to lay low and keep dark.*

Though the *Medley* is a good runner on our turf, I think, with the assistance of a few more *rubbings* from that experienced jocky of the 'Standard,' we will be able to run him off the track with a *Little* pony we have in training.

A FREEHOLDER OF ANSON.

DIED,

On the 1st inst., of Typhus Fever, at the House of John H. Hall, Esq. JOHN GRANT, a Clerk in the house of Messrs. Hall & Johnson, and recently from Stafford, Connecticut, aged 18 years.

He was a youth of amiable disposition, of modest deportment, of industrious habits, and of unblemished moral character. Such was the rapid, though silent progress of his disease, that his friends were scarcely aware that he was in danger, till he was dead. Though his residence in this place was short, and his acquaintance limited, yet his correct deportment had secured for him many friends and the esteem of all such as knew him. Cut off in the early part of life, his case presents a solemn warning to all the young to beware how they promise themselves a length of days, and to caution them to be always prepared for death. A widowed mother at a distance and in feeble health, will mourn the loss of this only son, and a numerous circle of friends, while they sympathise with her, will feel too, that they have sustained a loss not soon, or easily to be forgotten.—*Communicated.*

In Bladen County, on Wednesday last, at a very advanced age, Mrs. OWEN, mother of Gov. John Owen.

At Quincy, Florida, on the 23d ult. Mrs. TEMPERANCE NIXON, wife of Dr. James M. Nixon, formerly of Duplin County, N. Carolina.

In Raleigh, on the 26th ult, Mr. MATTHEW SHAW, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that place.

In Robeson County, lately Mr. DONALD McEACHERN, aged 96 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 4.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	17 a 17½	Salt,	60
Corn,	60 a 62	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 20

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 31st, Hall & Johnson's Boat Post Boy, with Goods for Geo. B. Atkins, J. G. & J. H. Cook, Hall & Johnson, Nott & Starr, John McArn, C. T. Haigh, J. J. Ling, John Crow, Willkings & Co., O. P. Stark, C. P. Mallett, Joseph Baker, N. McKinnon, T. J. Jordan, John Weddill, Jr. of this place; and for Duncan McRae, and S. W. Cole, of the interior.

Temperance.

A MEETING of the Fayetteville Temperance Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday Evening next. Exercises will commence at early candle light. The citizens of the Town and vicinity are requested to attend.—Addresses may be expected.

H. LEETE, *Sec'y.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell all the Stock of GOODS of the late firm of I. Blake & Son, on WEDNESDAY, (to-morrow) August 5, 1835.

—THE STOCK CONSISTS OF—

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c.

Terms liberal.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Suc'rs.*

August 4, 1835.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Firm of ISHAM BLAKE & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent

ISHAM BLAKE, Sen'r.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48tf

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership under the Firm of **BLAKE & STEEL,** will carry on the Mercantile business in future, at the old stand of I. Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where they design keeping constantly on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Of a good quality.—And hope by attention to business, and exertions to please those who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. The old friends and customers of I. Blake & Son, are solicited to favor the new Firm with their custom.

THOMAS C. BLAKE
AUGUSTUS W STEEL.

N. B. The settlement of the business of I. Blake & Son, will be attended to by T. C. Blake. All persons interested are invited to call and have their accounts adjusted, either by notes or otherwise.

T. C. BLAKE.

August 1, 1835. 48 f

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in Town Hall, on Saturday 25th July, 1835, *Ordered* That William Nott and Thomas J. Curtis, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to dispose of the several Lots in the New Burying Ground, either by public or private sale, as they may deem most advisable.

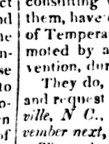
(From the Minutes.)

DUNCAN MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

In obedience to the above appointment, the Committee will attend during Saturday the 8th instant, at the Store of Messrs. Nott & Starr, near the Lafayette Hotel, for the purpose of disposing of the Lots in the New Burying Ground, a plan of which may be seen at the Store aforesaid, and those wishing to purchase will do well to attend.

Fayetteville, August 3, 1835.

NOTICE.



THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his present business, would request all those indebted to him to make payment by 1st September, and all those having claims to present them for payment.

ELIJAH FULLER.

August 31, 1835. 47 4w

Devereux & Battle's Reports.

THE Subscribers have become the proprietors of the current Reports of the Supreme Court, and beg those gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, to forward them their names.

The first number is now in press in Philadelphia, and will shortly be published. The work will be executed in a superior style, and will be furnished to subscribers upon the same terms with the last number of Devereux's Reports, viz. one cent per page.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, July 6, 1835. 48-2w.

Southern Temperance Convention.

THE utility of Temperance Conventions has been too well and too frequently tested to admit of a doubt. The great and leading principles of Temperance are, it is true, settled, and the measure now about to be recommended, can only reiterate and confirm previous decisions; but still this alone would be of sufficient importance to justify a more extended effort, than any heretofore made at the South. Our friends at the North, are, in some respects, differently situated than we are South of the Potomac, and this very difference calls upon us to unite our counsels and deliberations in devising some plan of operations suited to our circumstances and wants. Any plan of action which will suit any Southern State, will suit all, with very slight modifications; while, for the most part, plans which are successful at the North, utterly fail when so applied to the South. But not to enter into a detail of what must be obvious to all, the Executive Committee of the Virginia Temperance Society, after mature deliberation, and after consulting with friends from the States South of them, have come to the conclusion, that the cause of Temperance at the South, will be greatly promoted by a general Southern Temperance Convention, during the ensuing autumn.

They do, therefore, most respectfully appoint and request such a Convention, to meet at *Fayetteville, N. C., on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the morning.*

They also request all Temperance Societies in Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, to send at least one delegate to said Convention. And they also suggest that the State Society in each of the above named States be represented by at least ten delegates each. Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, are invited to send representatives.

CHARLES YALE, *General Agent.*

Raleigh, N. C., July 2[illegible] 1835.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The foregoing communication from the Virginia Temperance Society addressed to the Secretary of this Society, being laid before the Managers and read: it was

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed General Southern Temperance Convention, to be held at the time and place above specified, and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the State to send each a delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Editors of Newspapers in this city and other Editors throughout the State friendly to the Temperance cause, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting as many insertions gratis as may be convenient.

By order of the Managers.

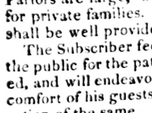
L. B. JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables.

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 d). Blown do ,

400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.

10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,

20 Bags do. do. do.

5 do. Old Java do. for family use,

21 Spanish Hides,

10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,

23 do. Laguira do.

46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E B DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,

2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,

100 bags Coffee,

15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamilton Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,

45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,

120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,

15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,

20 bbls. green Copperas,

10 crates assorted Crockery.

17 do loaf Sugar,

5 do Salts,

8 kegs of bar Lead,

10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. f.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls. superior Loaf } **SUGARS.**
5 do. do. Lump }

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25, 1835. 38 tf.

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 20-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual, and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,

301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,

20 pieces Cotton Bagging,

20 coils Bale Rope,

40 kegs Cut Nails,

10 kegs Dupont's Powder,

1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,

Swedes & English Iron,

Castings, a good assortment,

Blacksmith's Tools,

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,

HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary, Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th ult. a negro man named ARTHUR; he is of a light complexion, has very large white eyes, a very high forehead, rather inclined to be bald, knock-knee'd, has a down look when spoken to, and speaks very slowly and long; about 38 years old, and about 6 feet high; had on when he left, a suit of cotton fustians, and a wool hat, all considerably worn, which he may have changed, as he has sundry other clothes. I will give $10 for his apprehension, so that I get him, if taken in the State, or $25 if taken out of the State.

CURTIS C. OATES.

Duplin County, N. C. July 1, 1835. 44-tf.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,

50 boxes CHEESE,

10 casks ditto,

40 casks Thomastown Lime,

50 bales superior Northern Hay,

Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,

Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,

20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,

Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,

Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES.**

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,

Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,

London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,

Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,

50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,

40 do New England Rum,

Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**

Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,

Black and drab fur Hats,

Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,

Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,

Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,

Hatter's Trimmings,

Shoe Findings,

Saddles and Bridles,

Saddlery, of all descriptions,

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,

3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.

3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,

1¼ tons bar Lead,

120 bags Shot,

60 kegs Dupont's Powder,

120 bags Coffee,

10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;

30 hhds. Sugar,

1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,

200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.

10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,

30 pieces Cotton Bagging,

50 coils Bale Rope,

15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,

150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,

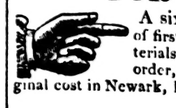
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } **N. E. RUM.**

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

FOR SALE.



A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,

50 bundles Northern HAY,

5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,

30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,

5000 lbs. prime Bacon,

2000 lbs. Lard,

1000 bushels Corn,

200 do. Oats,

50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,

30 hhds. bright Molasses,

50 casks Lime.

No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.

Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo, 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.

Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.

Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.

Common Prayer Books,—a variety.

Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.

Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.

Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.

Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.

McDowell's Theology.

Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.

Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.

Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.

Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.

Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto

Jay's Morning aad Evening Exercises.

Horne on the Psalms.

Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.

Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.

Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.

Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.

Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.

Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.

Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.

Venn's Whole Duty of Man.

Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers.

Horne's Manual for the afflicted.

Miller on Ruling Elders, do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.

Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.

Hazlitt's British Poets.

Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.

Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols

Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh

Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.

Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,

Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.

Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.

Jones's Defence of North Carolina.

Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.

Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.

Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.

Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.

Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.

Rollin's Ancient History.

Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.

Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.

Buffon's Natural History.

Crabb's English Synonimes.

Treasury of Knowledge.

Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.

Dictionary of Quotations.

Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.

People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.

Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.

The Blue Book. The Federalist.

Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.

Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.

Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.

Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.

Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.

Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.

Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.

Three Years in the Pacific.

Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.

Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.

Mason's Farrier.

Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.

Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.

Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.

Together with a variety of New Novels.

Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.

A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*

Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents,) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 19.

The Subscriber

HAS on hand, and offers to sell at reasonable prices, either for Country Produce, Cash or on time to good men, the following Articles:

4000 bushels Liverpool SALT, in bulk,

1500 ditto Turk's Island, do.

600 ditto Sound, do.

40 qr. casks Malaga Wine,

6 do. Port and Teneriffe,

6 do. Madeira,

150 pieces Dundee and tow Bagging,

10 tons English Iron,

5000 lbs. Bacon,

20 hhds. New Orleans Molasses,

20 ditto Island do.

30 bbls St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,

60 bags green Coffee.

In addition to the above articles, a general and very extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Hats, Shoes, Hollow and Hardware, China and Glass do.

In acknowledging past favours, he respectfully solicits future patronage.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Peck's Patent improved MACHINES, FOR MANUFACTURING TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the above Machines, and has just received one setts, which he offers for sale entire, or in parcel setts.

JAMES MARTINE

Fayetteville, July 18, 1835. 46-tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 4-tf

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider. for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. Scot

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joining William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasboro'

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of causes on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

[42] Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. Clerk.

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Pictorial Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Finney on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelation; Bancroft's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE

June 22, 1835.

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL

April 28.

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board the Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.